

# Alexandria Advertiser

## AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1800.

[No. 7.]

### CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION of the *Alexandria Advertiser* AND Commercial Intelligencer.

I. It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

JOHN & J. H. TUCKER

HAVE FOR SALE,

At the Store of the late Col. J. Fitzgerald

Turk's Island and } SALT.

Liverpool } TEAS.

Loaf and Muscovada Sugars,

Coffee and Molasses

Imperial, } WINES.

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Fyson Skin,

Souchong,

Madiera,

Sherry,

St. Lucar,

Malaga,

Claret,

Old Brandy,

Spirits, Whiskey, &c. &c.

Leather, and a general assortment of

Ship Chandlery and Carpenter's tools,

also a few trunks of Irish Linens, Mullins,

and Nan's Thread; which they will sell

low for cash or exchange for country pro-

duce.—Orders for groceries from Town

or country punctually attended to.

December 10, eodzw.

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a

discreet Woman, capable of managing the

affairs of my family as a Housekeeper.—

A middle aged woman of a mild disposi-

tion and regular deportment will be pre-

ferred, as part of her attention will be

necessary in superintending a nursery of

young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

The Creditors of the Estate

of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are

requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a state-

ment of their claims; as the Administra-

tors are anxious to provide for the dis-

charge of them as early as possible.

Loudon, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

### Congress of the United States.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 5.

Mr. Macon, from the Committee of Claims, made a report against the petition of Oliver Pollock, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. H. Lee moved that the House do go into a committee of the whole on the bill "directing the erection of a Mausoleum to George Washington."

On which motion the house divided, Ayes 36, Noes 31. Mr. Morris took the chair.

The Chairman, after reading the bill through, proceeded to read it by paragraphs. The first section is as follows:

Sec. 1. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a Mausoleum of American granite and marble, in a pyramidal form one hundred feet square at the base, and of a proportionate height, shall be erected in testimony of the love and gratitude of the citizens of the United States to GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Mr. Allston, after some remarks which we were unable to hear from the remoteness of our position, moved an amendment to the first section, which was, in substance, that a monument of marble be erected in the Capitol, at the City of Washington, commemorative of the great events of the military and political life of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. H. Lee spoke for several minutes without our being able to hear in connection a single sentence. The amount of his remarks appeared to be, that during the last session the house, after long debate had declared itself in favour of a Mausoleum, and that as no reasons had been assigned for a change of opinion, he hoped they would persevere in the deliberate result of their judgment.

Mr. Otis was ready to acknowledge himself unacquainted with many of the circumstances embraced by the subject. He, therefore, wished additional information to that which he had received. His present opinion was that of a Mausoleum was preferable to a Monument. He acknowledged that in forming this opinion, he had felt great deference for the judgement of the committee which had recommended it. It was undoubtedly a subject but little understood. The formation of a proper decision depended upon a concurrence of several circumstances, upon a comparison of the expence with the value of the object to be accomplished. Besides this it had many peculiar features not comprehended by every gentleman. He thought these considerations sufficient to induce the house to decline voting for the amendment, whereby the plan of the committee, who had maturely considered the subject in all its relations, would be frustrated, unless

stronger reasons were assigned than he had yet heard.

Mr. Nicholas observed that the bill directed the erection of a Mausoleum of certain dimensions, to ascertain the expence of which an estimate had been made. But that estimate was not satisfactory. It was made without information. The sum to be expended was not fixed. It might vastly exceed any sum now contemplated. The Mausoleum was to consist of a huge mass of stones heaped upon one another, to raise which a heavy and useless expence would be incurred. And what was the object? It was to perpetuate the memory of George Washington. Was the memory of that great man to be perpetuated by a heap of large inanimate objects? The best way in which his fame could be preserved, would be by bringing his ashes from the place where they now lay, by depositing them in the capitol at the will of the nation, in interring them in such a manner as had never heretofore been done, in placing over them a plain tablet, on which every man could write what his heart dictated. This, and this only, was the basis of his fame. It was not to be blazoned by figures or representations of any other sort. It consisted in the undecaying recollection of his virtues. It must live on the national feeling, and this called not for useless expence. Twenty thousand Dollars was as competent to its expression, as two hundred thousand. He hoped, therefore, the amendment would be adopted, and that the terms which related to military and political achievements would be omitted. He hoped a plain monument would be erected.

His preference of a monument to a mausoleum arose not from any indisposition to celebrate the memory of our American hero. He could say as much in his praise as any man. Neither a committee of congress nor the four secretaries, on whom the bill devolved the superintendence, felt more zeal for the character of this great man than he did.

Mr. Nott did not rise to consume the time of the committee by going at large into an examination of the subject; but to explain the reasons for the vote he meant to give. He had last session co-operated most cheerfully in all those measures which had been pursued to express the national sensibility at the loss of that great and immortal character. In the feelings of gratitude which his services excited, no man could outdo him. Among other measures he had been friendly to the erection of a mausoleum. But on more reflection he had changed his opinion. He did not believe that a huge mass of stones would add to the reputation of Washington, or be more expressive of national affection than a marble monument. This being the case, he preferred the latter, because it was the least expensive.

Mr. Griswold hoped the amendment would not prevail. It was the object of the

bill to raise a monument which should last for ages, and which should be a perpetual memorial of the gratitude of America.—Such would not be the case, if the proposition made by the gentleman from North Carolina should be adopted. The monument proposed by him might be broken and destroyed by a lawless mob or by a set of school boys. For his part, he would not consent to raise such a monument to the memory of a man who had deserved so well of his country.

The bill proposed the erection of a monument that would stand unimpaired for ages. It is true, that it will not perpetuate the fame of Washington; his fame required nothing which we could do to give it perpetuity; but it will perpetuate the gratitude of the country. It will be a structure that will command respect; it will be pointed to our children; they will enter it with reverence, as the spot in which the ashes of this great man are deposited.

It was undoubtedly a subject of sentiment; and subjects of such a kind must be guided by feeling. Various opinions therefore, may naturally be expected. His opinion was that the national sentiment called for the erection of a structure correspondent in size to the character of the man to whom it was raised.

The general outlines of the bill might now be adopted; and if their existed a variance of opinion the subordinate members of it might be modified.

Mr. H. Lee said, if it were the wish of gentlemen to avoid the adoption of measures commemorative of the talents of the great man we have lost, it would be candid in them to tell us so at once. For his part he saw little difference between the adoption of the amendment and the rejection of every plan proposed that was adequate to the occasion. Sir, said General Lee, there is not a rich man in Europe who loses his mistress, that does not raise a trophy to her memory; and shall it be said that we, who have sustained the most irreparable loss in the death of our chief, shall it be said that we refuse to pay him those honours which are lavished so liberally upon such inferior objects? If you do not mean to come forward on the occasion, say so.—Then we shall understand the reasons of opposition to the ground taken by this house last session. As yet no reasons had been assigned for abandoning it.—We then declared that we would act. We exhibited a spirit worthy of the of the immortal Washington, worthy of the dignified character of this house.

But should this honorable spirit, kindled by an enthusiasm in the virtues and talents of our departed benefactor, subside, and be chilled by the adoption of the proposed amendment, he would condole with the house; and would rather they would be silent for ever than disgrace themselves and their country by subordinating an object so important.

It is true, Sir, that the celebrity and



the glory of Washington hang not on our plaudits—History will transmit to posterity the lustre of his fame glittering with untarnished purity. It is not in our power either to increase or diminish it. But, Sir, we may imitate his virtues and his great example. We are deeply interested in holding them forth as illustrious models to our sons. Is there, then, I ask you, any other mode for perpetuating the memory of such transcendent virtues, so strong, so impressive, as that which we propose. The grandeur of the pile, we wish to raise, will impress a sublime awe on all who behold it. It will survive the present generation. It will receive the homage of our children's children; and they will learn that the truest way to gain honor amidst a free people is to be useful, to be virtuous.

This will not be the act of an individual. It will be the act of a government expressing the will of a great nation, seize with rapture the occasion that is now presented, thankful to the Supreme disposer of events for giving you an opportunity of rearing some future Washington. This is a great object; frown then upon all the little efforts made to defeat it.

It is certainly true that if you erect a Mausoleum, you must expend some public money. But are you not the guardians of the public treasure? Does not the selection of the best objects to which to appropriate it, devolve upon you? And can there be a greater, a more patriotic purpose than this? Is it not yet great duty to promote the public good; and can that be more completely promoted in any other way? The sum asked is seventy thousand dollars. Who can shew me in what other manner the same good can be effected by so small a sum?

But, it is said, that the bill vests a discretion in the secretaries, and they may exceed the estimate. But, Sir, are the secretaries unworthy of confidence? Do not we know that we may safely rely upon them? Besides, if thought expedient, the expenditure may be limited. Thus surely, without prodigality on the one hand, or parsimony on the other, you may do honour to yourselves, and your country.

Mr. MACON did not pretend to know much about that kind of things proposed by the bill; but he believed, from the little he did know, that such a thing had not been attempted for a thousand years. The expence, attending the proposed measures, had been treated lightly. For himself, he was not disposed to consider seventy thousand dollars a trifling sum. He thought it a great sum: and believed every man in the country thought as he did. In forming his idea of any particular sum, he was not carried away by the visionary notions of speculation; he looked at the labour it required to produce it: and he well knew how hardly earned was the money from which this enormous sum must proceed.

He further believed that no man could tell how much the Mausoleum would cost. The seventy thousand dollars was probably only a beginning; and when the object was once begun, experience tells us that we must finish it at all events, let it cost what it might. The base was fixed at a hundred feet. Why not decide its other proportions? Did not the silence of the bill on this point shew the ignorance of gentlemen? All was doubt. What strengthened his opinion of the total want of information, was the exhibition last session of two estimates; one of

which was predicated on a base of sixty feet, and required sixty-seven thousand dollars; the other was predicated on a base of one hundred feet, making the structure nearly three times as large, and required only seventy thousand dollars. Could this be correct? Both estimates certainly could not be true. The probability was that neither could be depended upon.

For what purpose was this great mass to be raised? He saw no good purpose likely to be answered by it under the sun.—Can stones shew gratitude? If the nation wished to shew its gratitude, let them do it by making a history of the life of Washington a school-book. Our children then will learn and imitate his virtues—This will be rendering the highest tribute to his fame, by making it the instrument of enlightening the mind and improving the heart.

While there are such rational modes of distinguishing the memory of Washington, can congress so far forget the interest of the nation; can they so far forget their own duty, as to expend millions in acts of useless and pernicious ostentation? Since the invention of types, monuments are good for nothing. The records of history will remain long after their decay or destruction.

We are told that the best mode of perpetuating the memory of Washington is to erect a mausoleum. I have heard, said Mr. Macon, of Aristides, I have heard of Hamden; but I have never heard of monuments raised to their memories. Yet their virtues shine as bright now as they did while they lived. I have heard of a place called Westminster Abbey, full of the monuments of kings; yet notwithstanding these grand memorials, I have heard very little of them after they left this world, and I question very much whether any man, let him have heard what he may, if he were to go there could tell one of them from the other.

But, it is said, that the monument proposed by the amendment, may be thrown down and destroyed by mobs or school-boys. God forbid that this should ever be the case. I do not believe, said Mr. Macon, this to be possible. If it were made of glass, frail as it is, it would be safe; all would revere, all would respect it.

The house is told by one gentleman, who advocates the Mausoleum, that a rich man in Europe cannot lose his mistress without raising a monument to her memory. Was the gentleman serious when he made this remark? Would he place the memory of Washington on a footing with that of a rich man's mistress? Better, Sir, said Mr. Macon, far better would it be, more honorable to the government and more conformable to the wish of our deceased friend, to devote the seventy thousand dollars, designed for a Mausoleum, to the education of the poor. Then, indeed, we might flatter ourselves with having extended the empire of his virtues, by making those understand and imitate them, who, uninstructed, could not comprehend them.

If he thought that by raising a magnificent monument to Washington, he could give duration to his fame, or carry his name into a single country which it had not yet reached, he would give the measure his support. But no such effect would be produced. It might indeed adorn this city; and that was the only plausible argument in favor of it.

Before gentlemen act in this business,

let them look to Egypt; there they will behold precedents in profusion; men made Gods, and statues and monuments and and mausolea covering the whole face of the country; but where will they find the virtues or the talents of the men they meant to commemorate? Now is the time to make a stand against this monument mania. Washington is admired and beloved by all. No one can be charged with a desire to diminish his fame by opposing a useless expenditure of money.—The precedent we now establish will be auspicious to our future measures. If we decline raising a Mausoleum to Washington, no man who succeeds him, can expect one reared to his memory. On the other hand, if we now raise one to Washington, every pretender to greatness will aim at the same distinction.

Mr. Macon concluded by declaring himself hostile to the bill, and friendly to the amendment, because it proposed a plan that was more rational, more economical, and more conformable to the resolve of the old Congress, than that contained in the bill.

The committee then rose without coming to any decision, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

#### TO PLANTERS.

While ambitious men are seeking power, let us aim at Independence. A nation cannot be independent, or defend itself, without extreme distress, while beholden to other nations for necessary clothing to laborers, sailors and soldiers. As our habits prevent our manufacturing goods, the habits of manufacturers would prevent their working land.—Their market is here—here the comforts of life abound—and industry is rewarded. Why then do not manufacturers instead of runaways, come to us? the answer is ready. European manufacturers are poor, cannot come, but by the aid of rich men, who can hire ships and find provisions; and such men will not hazard their wealth among a licentious people, who appear by democratic newspapers to be restless under the mild government on earth.

Goods from abroad come charged with the taxes where made, with insurance, freight, small expenses and the profits of merchants. Our tobacco, to pay for them, goes the same round, in some respects—were the makers of these goods here, we could more easily maintain them. And had we the raw materials ready, and a government as efficacious and steady as it is radically free, I doubt not that manufacturers would find their way to us.

It will not, I presume, be denied, that our industry ought to be directed towards independence. But how is this to be done? The example of the good Washington, when he foresaw the design of the British government, and clothed himself in home-spun, had no effect. I conclude therefore, that the force of law only can direct our industry towards independence.

Suppose for the present, until something better be suggested, that money raised by taxing tobacco and dogs were bestowed in premiums on wool or woollen cloth—we might escape the tax by attention to sheep. If horses kept for pleasure were taxed, and the produce of the tax bestowed in premiums on leather, the tax might be avoided by attention to cattle. In less than thirty years the price of hempen linen for laborers has doubled, and we know not where it will stop. Were negroes taxed, and the produce bestowed in premiums on hempen linen, their owners might escape the tax. In all these

cases, habits essential to independence would be cherished. In time, raw materials would abound—and then, I think, manufacturers would find their way to this happy land. Because, in time, we shall value an efficacious government, flowing from the people, and being “a terror to evil doers, and a praise to such as do well.” Perhaps twenty years might effect such independence; and then our posterity would bless us for beginning the system now.

A HUSBANDMAN.

December 9, 1800.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. William Fowler in yesterday's paper hath cautioned all persons concerned not to pay any money due the office of the Mirror to me, had he given reasons for so doing it would perhaps have prevented this publication; but as he did not state that last spring I was employed by Mr. Price to carry the Mirror and to collect the debts due to it; at the time he left the office there was due to me a balance of 5l. 2s. 3d. I requested him to give me accounts to that amt. against the subscribers; he told me he could not for Mr. John Fowler had all the accounts and I must apply to him. I did so and Mr. Fowler told me I must get a certificate from Mr. Price. I did with an objection to the commissions for collecting, which he left to Mr. Fowler to determine, and the following are his words: “I have no objection to Mr. Glascock's receiving the commissions he has charged, and I wish his account to be paid.” His son, the author of the aforesaid caution, was then Editor of the Mirror, I applied to him for accounts then due, he told me Mr. Lanty Crow had them to collect, and as soon as possible I should be paid. I still continued carrying the paper until a quarter's subscription became due. He then gave me a number of receipts to collect, on account of which I have paid him 74 dollars, and have now 16 receipts that I shall shew him, and the balance I have placed to the account of the Mirror, and am willing to refer our dispute to any judicious person. From his late conduct I conceive he is insane, for had he reason I am certain he could not complain of my being paid, when it was the desire of his father, who every one must know is the owner of the office, and very lately came to displace him, but said he would once more try him. The account stands thus, balance due W. G. Dec. 16, 1800—2s.

Wm. GLASCOCK.

Dec. 17.

#### WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, rufflets, Irish linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks, threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10.

eof

#### Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street

December 16,

90



## By this Day's Mails.

NORFOLK, DECEMBER 11.

We were yesterday favoured by a gentleman who came in the Portsmouth frigate, with a file of Paris papers four days later than those handed us by governor DAVIE. The papers contain very little interesting matter. The following are the extracts worthy attention:

VIENNA, October 5.

The Court Gazette this day published officially, the convention concluded the 20th Sept. for the prolongation of the armistice between the armies. [Notwithstanding, however, all appearances of peace, the most active preparations are making. Great numbers of young men are enrolled in the volunteer corps; this, however, does not impede the recruiting for the regular regiments, as they allow none of the conscripts to enlist in them.]

The latest letters from Prague mention, that the health of the archduke Charles is much restored. His royal highness reviewed on the 2d October, these troops in the vicinity of Buban.

RATISBON, October 4.

The Emperor has received two thirds of the subsidy of two millions sterling, from the British. The elector of Bavaria has also received three quarters of their subsidy to him; they also say that he is shortly to receive a greater sum on account of new subsidies; from which it appears, that the English are more than two millions sterling in advance, without including the sums paid to the duke of Wirtemberg, to the elector of Mayence, the prince de Conde, to the Swiss regiments, &c.

October 6.

The general in chief Moreau, arrived here last evening, at 6 o'clock, in company with general Macdonald; their arrival was announced by the discharge of artillery. An elegant ball was given them, at which the greater part of the diet attended. We are assured that before his departure from Augsburg, general Moreau furnished passports for the count de Cobenzel. On his way here he visited the fortresses of Ingolstadt, and the monument erecting to the memory of the brave Latour d'Auvergne.

SPIRES, October 10.

Thirteen hundred sick troops passed the Rhine this day, from the garrison of Philipsburg; they are conducting them in boats to Mayence, from whence they will be sent by the Mein. This garrison lost a great number of men by the late blockade; the mortality was so great that only 1000 men, out of 6000 which first entered, were able to attend the funeral of the Rhingrave of Salm.

During the last six days upwards of 600 carriages have been put in requisition in the Palatinate, to transport the artillery and other articles belonging to the garrison. Their departure has been retarded by some difference which have existed between their respective commanders, in consequence of the Austrians having claimed some artillery belonging to the Palatinate, and which were taken at the siege of Mannheim, in November, 1795; and also a misunderstanding respecting the route the troops were to take; the commandant of Philipsbourg insisting that they ought to go by the way of Aschaffenburg, and the French insisting they should take the road of Ulm and Ingol-

stadt. The French, however, gave up the latter point, and the right of claim for artillery has been referred to a decision of the respective commanders in chief.—The first column departed this day for Bamberg.

FRANKFORT, October 7.

General Angereau has demanded of the Senate of Frankfort the payment of 860,000 livres, which had been imposed more than two months past. The Senate are in consequence, employed in adopting measures to make the payment. It is understood that as soon as the contribution is paid, the French troops are to evacuate Frankfort entirely.

NAPLES, September 30.

The paper currency here is about to be entirely stopped. All the government paper is funded with an interest of 3 per cent. By this mode public credit is restored.

The king has issued an edict ordering the levy of 60 regiments; 40 of which are to remain at Naples, and the other regiments in the neighboring country. Of this number 16 regiments are to be cavalry. The proclamation of the king for this purpose is as follows:

"Our kingdom having been entirely liberated from our internal and external enemies, by the bravery of our loyal subjects, who, united to the royal troops, and supported by the assistance of our powerful allies, have by force of arms driven away the forces of the enemy who invaded our kingdom, and compelled to obedience those who were seditious; the moment is now arrived when it is necessary to make a regular disposition of the national troops, that we may be able to retain the fruits of our labours, and permanently secure the defence of the kingdom, and the public tranquillity, without calling upon our subjects for additional taxes.

"Willing therefore to provide for the organization of the armed militia in constant pay, in actual service, we order that they be respected the same as those troops which compose our royal army."

STRASBOURG, October 12.

The Austrian troops have evacuated the fortresses of Ulm and Ingolstadt, which are now occupied by the French troops.—The provisions found in those fortresses has been sold at public vendue; the French commissaries have purchased the greater part of them. The Austrian troops are to reinforce the armies in Franconia and the Upper Palatinate; their number is estimated to amount to 20,000 men, of which one third are troops of the Empire.

The fortresses of Ulm is to be demolished, and a large number of the peasants of Suabia are put in requisition for that purpose; they are to destroy all the works which have been made during the last three years. Philipsburg is not to be destroyed till after the contemplated peace with the empire; Ingolstadt, in the mean time is to be demolished.

The last letters from Vienna announce that M. de Thugut has received orders from the Emperor to repair to Venice, where he is to take the direction of the government there.

The Count Cobenzel is arrived at Vienna, and has daily conferences with the ministers; his instructions are completed, and he will set out shortly for Luneville.

Since the appointment of Baron Thugut, the queen of Naples has lost her influence, although the new minister Lehrbach is one

of her party; but it is believed that the situation of the house of Austria will oblige it to make every effort to conclude a speedy peace.

LUNEVILLE, October 13.

General Belavoine, who commands here, under the orders of general Clark, has arrived with his train from Paris. A great number of citizens of all kinds are employed on the castle in which the sittings of the congress will be held. The apartments of count Cobenzel are ready; he is expected the last of this month. Our garrison is composed of five battalions of grenadiers, and one regiment of cavalry.

HAGUE, October 10.

Citizen Schimmelpenninck is arrived here and will proceed to-morrow for Paris. It is probable that there will be great changes in the form of our government after the peace.

M. de Albani is to go to the congress at Luneville on the part of the elector of Mayence.

The Prasant British sloop of war anchored in Hampton Roads on Tuesday.

Yesterday the ship Ajax, captain Paulson, arrived in Hampton Roads, 74 days from St. Andero—ballast—Daniel Stone & Co.

The schooners Comet, Williams, and Eel, Davis, are arrived at St. Thomas's from this port.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NORFOLK.

Entered.

Ship Essex, Pearce, Gloucester, (Mass.)  
Brig Maria, Woodena, Teneriffe.

Cleared.

Ship Sukey, Swett, Liverpool.  
Fair Virginia, Riddick, Liverpool.  
Brig Eliza, Nye, Jamaica.  
Sch'r Ariel, Towers, Baltimore.  
Nancy Washington, Taylor, ditto.  
Rebecca, Hudson, Peterburg.  
Mercury, Butler, Alexandria.  
Sloop Blackbird, Lathrop, New-York.  
Volunteer, Boyd, Petersburg.

## Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17.

The uncommon lateness of the arrival of the mails this morning, will, we hope plead an excuse for the late hour at which our paper is published.

William Hindman is elected senator of the United States for Maryland, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Lloyd.

The Farmer's Weekly Museum, printed at Walpole, New-Hampshire, on the 8th instant, says:

"From the highest authority we can assure the public, that on Wednesday last the electors of this state gave an unanimous vote for Adams and Pinckney."

HARTFORD, December 8.

Last Wednesday the electors for this state, of President and Vice-President of the United States, met in this city, and gave an unanimous vote for John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney. In Massachusetts the electors gave all their votes for the same gentlemen. In Rhode-Island we

hear that the votes were, for Mr. Adams, 4, Mr. Pinckney 2, and 2 thrown away.

The following Committees have been appointed in the house of representatives:

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Thatcher, Wood, Claiborne, Dickson, and New, to enquire whether any & what amendments are necessary to be made in the post-office law.

A committee of Messrs. H. Lee, E. Goodrich, Huger, Powell, Foster, Spaight and Bartlett, to report proper measures for carrying into execution the resolutions passed last session in relation to George Washington.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. H. Lee, Evans, Craik, Bird and S. Lee, to report by bill, or otherwise, on so much of the president's speech as respects the district of Columbia.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Griswold, Nicholas, Kittera, Nicholson, and Henderson, to report by bill or otherwise on so much of the president's speech as respects the national administration of justice.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Parker, Otis, Spaight, J. Davenport, Nott, Talliaferro, and Holmes, on that part of the speech that respects seasonable and systematic arrangements, proportioned to our national resources, for a navy adapted to defensive purposes.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Otis, Nicholas, Edmond, Foster, and Alston, on so much of the speech as respects the fortifications of the principal ports and harbours of the United States.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Waln, Shepherd, Cooper, Page, and Woods, on so much of the speech as respects the manufacture of arms within the United States.

A committee consisting of Messrs. New, Edmond, Stone, S. Lee, and R. Morris, to bring in a bill for regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Huger and Imlay, for the enrolment of bills, to unite with Mr. D. Foster, a committee on the part of the senate.

The following petitions have been presented and referred: the petitions of William Nichols, Ferdinand Mullenheim, Benjamin Bird, Emory Sudler, jun. Alexander Roxburgh, Griffith Jones, David Jones, Philip Bush, Philip Wilson, Abraham Watson, Darby M'Namara, and M. Mughlenberg.

IN SENATE, Friday, December 5.

Resolved, That so much of the speech of the president of the United States, as relates to the exercise of the local powers over the district of Columbia, vested by the constitution in the congress of the United States, be referred to Messrs. Chipman, Dayton, and Morris.

## Washington Society.

The Members of the Alexandria Washington Society are requested to attend an extra meeting of the said Society, at Gadby's Hotel, on Friday the 19th inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening. Some particular circumstance having prevented a meeting of the Society on the last regular day, it is earnestly requested that the members will be punctual in their attendance.

By order of the President.

G. DENEALE, Sec'y.  
December 15.



## For Sale or Charter,



### The SCHOONER MISSISSIPPI,

750 or 800 barrels burthen,  
now lying at Merchant's wharf, and ready for sea.

Wm. HODGSON.

Dec. 15.

d1f

Notice is hereby given to the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

Dec. 16.

d4w

### Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,  
100 pieces Russia Sheetting  
50 do do Sail Duck  
23 coils do Cordage  
which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.

December 16.

eo

Just arrived, and for Sale on board the ship America, now lying at Gilpin's wharf, the following

### INDIA GOODS.

Oude cofahs, emertys, allibad mamoodys, do, bastas, boram bastas, luck-poor bastas, berboon gurrahs, allibad fannahs, China cutters, check handkerchiefs, bandannoe do. silk florepines, coloured sattins, English lutestrings, India do. black sattins, pantaloon, calicoes, with a great variety plain and figured muslins, which will be sold low for cash.

December 16.

d

The Subscribers and Members of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the State of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend in person or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the second Wednesday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the said month.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6.

(16) d11aw

All persons concerned, are cautioned against paying any money they may owe to the office of the Mirror, into the hands of Mr. William Glascock, after this date.

Wm. FOWLER.

Dec. 16.

3f

### Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union between Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes

4th proof Barcelona brandy

A few tierces of whiskey

East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.

Hyson, suchong and bohea tea

A quantity of dipt candles

Writing paper assorted, in bales

Wrapping do.

China, assorted handfomely, in cases

Soal and upper leather

Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities

Leading and other lines

A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce.

December 12.

eo

## FOR SALE,

### The following Property:

THREE Lots on the East side of Washington-street, between King and Prince Streets, 22 feet front, 113 feet 10 inches deep—One of these lots is bounded on the south side by a ten feet alley—the other two have an outlet of ten feet to said alley. Valued at 350 dollars each.

Three Lots on the North side of Prince-street, near the corner of Washington-street, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, to an alley of ten feet, communicating with Washington-street—valued at 320 dollars each.

A Lot on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes Streets, with a front of 41 feet 8 inches on the West side of Fairfax-street, and 77 feet on the North side of Wilkes-street—valued at 450 dollars.

A Lot on Wilkes-street, joining a 3 feet alley taken off the West end of the last mentioned lot, 25 feet front and 61 feet deep—valued at 110 dollars.

An half-acre Lot, or one fourth of a square, on the West side of Fairfax-street, and North side of Gibbon-street. This lot having a south and east front, is valued at 1000 dollars—subject to a ground rent of seventeen pounds one shilling per annum, but the rents all paid up to the 1st instant.

An acre Lot, or half a square, bounded on the east by Pitt-street, on the north by Wilkes-street, and on the west by St. Asaph-street. Twenty feet of this lot is let out at one dollar per foot—subject to an annual rent of twenty pounds per annum, which is all paid up to the 1st of 8th month last. This lot is valued at 2000 dollars.

To save trouble, the prices of each of the lots are mentioned. The terms of payment are one fourth in hand, one fourth in six months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remainder in two years from the 31st of next month. Those who choose to make an offer for any of those lots will please to send their terms sealed up and directed to John Jenney of this town, marked on the outside an offer for William Hartshorne's lots. The highest offer (if above the terms here put down) to be the buyer. Not less than five dollars for each of the small lots to be received as an offer, nor less than ten dollars for the larger, or two last mentioned lots; and where more than one offer the same price, the right to be determined by drawing lots.

After the second payment a deed and good title will be given provided the property be mortgaged for the sum remaining due.

On the 31st of the 12th month next, the several offers will be opened at the Golden Ball, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the presence of John Jenney, John Dunlap, and Abraham Hewes, and as many of the offerers as choose to attend, when the first payment will be received, and an engagement entered into for a full compliance on the part of the seller.

A plan of the lots is left with John Dunlap, who will shew it to those who may please to call at his store.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Alexandria, 11th mo. 17th, 1800.

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

## Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 18th December, at 10 o'clock, will be Sold, at our Auction Room,  
Whiskey in tierces and bls.

Rum in barrels  
French Brandy in pipes  
Malaga Wine in pipes and qr. casks  
Brown Sugar in barrels  
Loaf do. in lots  
Soap in boxes  
Nails in casks  
Hardware in lots

Together with

A great variety of Dry Goods:

Among which are

Carpets and Carpet-	Broadcloths,
ing	Stuffs
Plains	Irish Linens
Plaids	Humhums
Duffels	Mnslins
Flannels	Checks
Swansdown	Shawls
Ke fymeres	Handkerchiefs
Coating	Leather Shoes

And a number of other articles

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Dec. 11.

Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,

Wheat Bran by the quantity,

Flour in barrels and half barrels.

☞ Cash given for Wheat as usual.  
Alexandria, 12th mo. 6, 1800. eo9t

### ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

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## NOTICE.

THE lower ferry is now prepared for the conveyance of passengers, from the Point on the South side of the Eastern Branch, to South Capitol-street, where every attendance will be given.

December 8.

d12t

## POST-OFFICE,

Alexandria, 13th Nov. 1800.

THE WINTER ESTABLISHMENT of the STAGES.

THE Northern Mail arrives every day, Monday excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and closes every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and closes every day, Saturday excepted, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within 3-4 of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine sugar trees on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never-failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 25, 1800.

### WAY & GROFF,

PRINTERS,

North E-Street, near the General Post-Office, City of Washington,

HAVE connected the Book-Binding with the Printing Business; both of which they will execute with neatness and expedition.

One or two young men, Printers, and one young man, Book-Binder, will meet with employment, by application as above.

Also, one or two active Lads will be taken as apprentices to either of the said branches of business.

November 26, 1800.

### War Department,

November 13, 1800.

THOSE gentlemen who have applied for military appointments, in the service of the United States, are informed, that their applications with all the recommendatory letters accompanying were consumed by fire in the War Office on Saturday evening last. Those who continue to desire to be considered as candidates will see the propriety of renewing their applications.

SAMUEL DEXTER,

Secretary of War.

ALEXANDRIA:

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN,